End-of-Unit Test

Unit 5

Name: _____

Date: _____

Mark: _____ / 80 marks

Reading

1 **Read the text about classroom technology.**

Bringing the classroom to life

The use of modern technology like smartboards and tablets is already a reality in classrooms around the world. Here we will look at a couple of other new technologies that may transform teaching and learning in the not too distant future.

1

Augmented Reality (AR) essentially offers an individual experience of real-world environments where objects can be explained by computer-generated information. This information supports the real world rather than replacing it. Einstein stated that 'The only source of knowledge is experience' and AR in education is likely to change traditional learning processes as educators put this into practice.

AR can help teachers motivate students right across the school curriculum, but it is particularly useful where complex models are required, for example, in the sciences. Hands-on learning can lead to better understanding of any lesson as 3D models are much easier for students to understand. Special AR apps for medical students offer ways to learn about human **anatomy** as well as techniques for carrying out operations in a way that has never been possible before. AR is also a great tool for carrying out dangerous chemistry experiments that would otherwise be difficult in schools due to the risk of people getting hurt.

Students have always enjoyed school trips, but AR technology now allows them to travel around the world on their own or as part of group projects without actually leaving the classroom. Furthermore, AR can give them detailed and interactive information on the objects and places they see, helping expand their knowledge.

Many young people globally now own a smartphone and use it to play games, so they are skilled in using its interactive features. Including AR in smartphone apps means that information around the phone user becomes **interactive**. There are numerous apps designed to help learning, most of which do not require a big budget. For example, Google Translate helps with the study of foreign languages without a dictionary. By using its special 'AR mode', students can get full information on the meaning of written words just by holding the phone over the text.

Other apps provide 360-degree virtual photos and multiple 3D experiences, which are particularly useful for less motivated students, while maths apps provide practice in basic counting skills.

2

Virtual Reality (VR) differs from AR by moving students away from real-world environments, using special headsets linked to a computer. Like AR, VR has the advantage of physically involving the students, but it does so to an even greater degree. According to Edgar Dale's Cone of Learning, we typically only remember 10% of what we read but 90% of what we live through, so, like AR, VR can be a valuable learning tool. Students can navigate menus and content by simply using physical movements of their hands or head, rather than looking for buttons on a remote control. These gestures are read by an in-built camera and allow students to choose the content they wish to explore. VR in the classroom requires slightly more financial investment in special hardware and broadband compared to AR, but costs are falling rapidly and a basic VR headset now has a similar cost to a printed textbook.

In a school-based experiment funded by an Australian university, science students researched and developed models of internal body **organs** that could then be explored in VR. Some created a model of an eyeball which could be toured on a **roller coaster**, while another built a model of a skyscraper shaped like a brain sitting on top of a **spinal cord**. Using VR, students could fly around the brain, interacting with different parts. All the reports from the projects show that VR captured the students' imagination and helped them use their knowledge to find new and creative solutions.

anatomy (*n*): the physical structure of an animal or plant

interactive (*adj*): allowing information to be passed in both directions between a device and the person using it

organ (*n*): a part of the body that has a specific purpose, e.g. the heart

roller coaster (*n*): a track at a theme park with steep slopes that people ride on in a small train for fun

spinal cord (*n*): the inner part of your spine that contains nerves going from the brain to other parts of the body

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

2 Complete the Exam Task.

Exam TASK

Look at part 1 of the article.

1 What is the main purpose of this part?
- **A** to warn against including too much technology in classrooms
- **B** to highlight the importance of keeping students motivated
- **C** to describe how new technology is adding to what can be done in the classroom
- **D** to explain the benefits of teaching young people about new technology

2 How can using AR help motivate students, according to the article?
- **A** It avoids the need to carry out experiments.
- **B** It leads to a more practical and interactive form of learning.
- **C** Students no longer have to do anything complex.
- **D** It gives them more opportunities to travel.

3 What does the article say about using smartphones?
- **A** They can help young people access information about things around them.
- **B** Young people should not use them to play games.
- **C** They are becoming cheaper.
- **D** There are only a few smartphone apps which help people learn things.

4 What is 'AR mode'?
- **A** part of an app which translates words
- **B** the software in a smartphone which downloads apps
- **C** part of an app students can use if they want to avoid a dictionary
- **D** part of an app which gives information about something written

Look at part 2 of the article.

5 Which aspect of VR is the main focus of this part of the article?
- **A** how it is just as effective as AR
- **B** the reasons why it is unlikely to be used in most classrooms
- **C** why VR is more appropriate for studying science than other subjects
- **D** how it can increase the amount of learning we do

6 According to the article, why is VR better for students than AR?
- **A** Students use more of their bodies.
- **B** Students don't have to do so much reading.
- **C** Students don't have so many things to choose from.
- **D** Students don't have to look at anything.

7 What does the article say is a disadvantage of using VR?
- **A** Students need to read a textbook to learn how to use it.
- **B** It is necessary to spend more on equipment and a good internet network.
- **C** Making physical movements with the body can be tiring.
- **D** VR technology is quite basic at the moment.

8 What did the Australian university experiment show?
- **A** Students worked together more.
- **B** VR changed the way that students' brains worked.
- **C** VR had an effect on students' eyes.
- **D** Students were more creative when they used VR.

(____ / 8 marks)

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Vocabulary and Use your English

1 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1 I can't *access / attach* this website – what's the password?
2 I waste a lot of time *browsing / displaying* the internet, without really looking at anything.
3 Should I keep this phone or *equip / upgrade* to the latest model?
4 I've made a mistake – how can I *arrange / undo* it?
5 Don't let anyone see you *key / take* in your number when you use a cash machine.
6 I haven't lost my files because I made a *backup / bookmark* of them.
7 Can you speak *out / up* please? I can hardly hear you.
8 It's bad for your eyes if you *see / stare* at a screen for too long.

(____ / 8 marks)

2 Complete the sentences with these words.

broadband database desktop hard headset network

1 Many companies keep details about their customers on a _____ .
2 Is it better to keep my photos on a _____ drive or in the cloud?
3 We're installing a new _____ connection so our internet can be faster.
4 The problem with a _____ computer is that you can't carry it about with you.
5 To experience virtual reality, it's necessary to wear a _____ .
6 My school has a private internet _____ that only teachers and students can use.

(____ / 6 marks)

3 Complete the Exam Task.

Exam **TASK**

For questions **1–8**, read the text and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap.

Unfortunately, it's becoming more common to receive not only fake emails, but fake text messages, too, and it's usually older or more vulnerable people who are being **(1)** _____ in by them.

Recently, I received an email which resulted **(2)** _____ me feeling very stressed for a short while, until I realised it was most likely a fake. Worryingly, it started off with a simple sentence, saying 'We know your password. It's …' and then showing one of the passwords that I used to use. I stared **(3)** _____ it in disbelief. Somehow, someone – or some computer program – had got hold **(4)** _____ it. It was one that I hadn't used for years, so I knew that I wasn't really at **(5)** _____ of identity theft. But it was still a very strange feeling to see my actual password there.

Not long ago, I also received a text message saying that a parcel had arrived for me, and I had to pay some money so I could arrange **(6)** _____ it to be delivered. Of course, I didn't respond **(7)** _____ the message, but for a short while, I did think it was real.

In short, scammers are finding new and better ways to trick us. In particular, we need to watch **(8)** _____ for anything strange that asks us for money, or comes from someone we have never heard of before.

(____ / 8 marks)

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Grammar

1 Choose the correct option (a–c) to complete the sentence.

1 _____ I borrow your pen, please?
a Should **b** Could **c** Ought

2 My parents said I _____ go to the party, as long as I'm back home before ten.
a mustn't **b** shouldn't **c** can

3 You _____ do that – it's very dangerous.
a ought to **b** might not **c** mustn't

4 I'm _____ to speak French at a high level.
a able **b** capable **c** managed

5 We all _____ in doing our homework in time.
a supposed **b** capable **c** succeeded

6 This car isn't _____ of going very fast.
a allowed **b** capable **c** able

7 Are we _____ to bring drinks into the classroom?
a ought **b** managed **c** allowed

8 You _____ to go to bed earlier.
a ought **b** supposed **c** should

9 I _____ to open the window after trying for ages.
a could **b** managed **c** succeeded

10 I hope Clara is going to _____ to come to the party tomorrow.
a supposed **b** can **c** be able

(_____ / 10 marks)

2 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1 The lecturer *can't / must* be very good – lots of people go to his talks.
2 Try this drink – you *can / may* like it.
3 You *can't / mustn't* be hungry – you've just eaten!
4 Shall I try fixing this computer? I *can / might* be able to do it.
5 You *can / might* use my phone if you promise to be careful with it.
6 I *can / might* have passed that test. I will find out next week.
7 You *should / must* have called to say you would be late.

(_____ / 7 marks)

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3 **Complete the Exam Task.**

Exam TASK

For questions **1–6**, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given**. You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given.

1 I went to the lecture, but it wasn't necessary after all.

GONE

I _____ to the lecture after all.

2 I'm sure that Jon has already finished.

MUST

Jon _____ by now.

3 They should have told you about the side effects at the hospital.

OUGHT

The hospital _____ about the side effects.

4 It was a bad idea to eat so much food.

SHOULDN'T

I _____ all that food.

5 I don't believe Luca read my email.

CAN'T

Luca _____ my email.

6 We only reason we didn't arrive on time was because the train was late.

HAVE

We _____ if the train hadn't been late.

(____ / 6 marks)

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Listening

1 **5.1** **Listen and complete the task.**

You will hear seven short conversations. After you hear each conversation, you will be asked a question about what you heard. For each question, choose the correct answer (**A**, **B** or **C**).

1 **A** 8:00
B 8:30
C 9:30

2 **A** face-to-face at their offices
B on the phone
C by video call

3 **A** £180
B £200
C £250

4 **A** a book
B a tablet
C a phone

5 **A** he is fair
B he has curly brown hair
C he has straight brown hair

6 **A** on a desk
B on the fridge
C on some magazines

7 **A** people on social media
B a news reporter
C a local politician

(____ / 7 marks)

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

Writing

Complete the Exam Task. Write your answer in 140–190 words in an appropriate style.

Exam **TASK**

Your English teacher has asked you to read this extract from an article and then write an essay.

> According to some experts, school children should be taught how to use the internet from a young age. These experts claim that we will be spending more of our time online in the future, the majority of the information we receive will be from online sources, and many more jobs will need good internet skills.

Write an **essay** giving your opinion.

(____ / 20 marks)

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